



Let us show you our line of Curtains and Curtain Goods. Everything desirable in Lace Curtains, Nets or Swisses can be found at reasonable prices

BARGAIN SQUARE SPECIAL

Hope Muslin

TOMORROW ONLY

Yard 7c Yard

Tomorrow only we are offering Hope Muslin in Bargain Square for
7c Yard

Rosenwald's

WHERE QUALITY MEETS PRICE

FISH INDUSTRY SHOWS INCREASE

Whale and Like Products Less, But General Industry, Including Oysters, Shows Marked Gains.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—A special report on the census of fisheries of the United States for the year 1908, taken by the census bureau in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries, will be issued soon by Census Burea, Mr. Durand.

In his letter of transmittal to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, the director writes that this census is the first complete enumeration which covers the same period of time for all sections of the country.

The report presents statistics concerning the capital invested in the industry, the number of men, women, and boats employed, the character of the apparatus used in catching fish, the number of persons employed, wages and salaries paid, and the quantity and value of the different varieties of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic animals. Statistics of this character are collected from time to time by the Bureau of Fisheries, and as far as possible the census data have been compared with those submitted by that bureau. The statistics were collected and the report prepared under the supervision of Mr. William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufacturers.

Scope of the Report.

The report contains comparative statistics for the United States, exclusive of Alaska, for the census of 1908, 1900, and 1890, together with a compilation from the reports of the Bureau of Fisheries for the years preceding 1908 to 1908, and earlier reports.

A census of fisheries is intended to be more difficult than that of any other industry covered by the bureau of census. Calling as it does for the number of persons employed and the investment in vessels, outfitts, boats, and apparatus of capture, both marine and inland, as well as the quantity and value of all commercial products of the seas taken and driven, it requires that it return as accurate not only from all provinces and firms engaged in the industry, but also from all independent fishermen who fish for profit.

The number of persons employed in the industry of the United States in 1908 was 143,881, the capital invested was over \$14,000,000, and the value of the product was about \$54,000,000. The total investment in apparatus of fish capture such as nets, seines, lines, etc., was about \$9,000,000.

Increases in the Industry.

The census for 1908 as regards the number of men and vessels employed and the amount of capital in-

the corresponding figures for the preceding census, except that the number of fishermen for the period 1900-1904 exceeds the number for 1908, the number of vessels shown for 1908 exceeds that for either of the subsequent censuses, and the tonnage of vessels shows a decrease at each succeeding census, as compared with the preceding one. Thus between the capital invested and the value of products has progressively increased, the capital invested in vessels, boats, and apparatus of fish capture being equivalent to 63 per cent of the value of products in 1908, compared with 23 per cent in 1890, and the value of products in 1908 was only \$158 for each dollar invested, in comparison as compared with \$1,900 in 1890.

The value of fisheries of the United States for the year 1908 was the largest on record, amounting to over \$44,000,000, with a total weight of about 1,000,000 pounds.

The oyster product holds all other species in value, contributing almost 90 per cent of the total value of products. Salmon ranked next in quantity in the value of the catch, being the leading species of fish in this respect. The catch of salmon is third in amount, amounting to almost \$2,000,000, followed by that of shad, herring, clams, and a great many other varieties of fish products.

The decline in the value of products of the whale and like products, although white large gains are shown for the value of products in the general fisheries and the sponge fisheries.

The oyster fisheries show a general increase in value of products, although a larger value was reported for the period of 1900-1904 than for 1908 of 1890.

The decline in the value of products of the whale and like products, although white large gains are shown for the value of products in the general fisheries and the sponge fisheries.

The oyster fisheries show a general increase in value of products, although a larger value was reported for the period of 1900-1904 than for 1908 of 1890.

Banking Order of Sections and States.

Each proper census over covers 28 per cent of the value of the products of Alaska for the census of 1908 and more than half the value of 1890, 1900, and 1904, together with 54 per cent of the entire products of the fisheries of the United States, the Bureau of Fisheries for the years preceding 1908 to 1908, and earlier reports.

The value of the products taken by the Bureau of the Atlantic coast is nearly double that of all the rest of the country combined, being 65 per cent of the total of the United States.

The Pacific coast banks next in the value of its catch, with 14 per cent of the total. The Gulf of Mexico, the great lakes, and the Mississippi River with its tributaries contributed, respectively, 6, 5, and 6 per cent of the total value.

The relative rank of the several fishing states in order of value of fish products for 1908 was: Massachusetts, with a total of over \$3,000,000, or 13 per cent of the catch of the entire country; Virginia with over \$4,000,000; New York with \$4,349,000; Washington with \$2,512,000; Florida with \$3,166,000; Maine with \$3,237, followed in ranking order by New Jersey, Connecticut, California, etc.

The trade with foreign countries in fisheries products for the fiscal year 1907-08 was extensive, amounting to a total of nearly \$20,000,000.

The exports being \$6,166,193 and the imports \$13,135,724.

The imports consisted mainly of

herring, sardines, mackerel, and lobsters.

The exports were comprised chiefly of salmon and codfish.

From 1890 forward but a small part of either imports or exports, the majority of the fish canning and preserving industry having been predominantly in the foreign trade.

In 1908 the exports of fish exceeded the imports, but in 1908 the imports were more than the exports, while in 1908 the debit balance of trade in fish products was in excess of the total value of exports from the United States.

The report is designed to cover more fully the operation of small boats, unit of vessels over 5 tons, including the business of packing and canning fish, but does not cover imports or exports of individuals dealing in these articles or those dealing in fish as merchandise.

The Five Geographic Divisions.

For purposes of comparison, the entire country is divided into five divisions: the Atlantic coast, that of the Great Lakes, the Pacific coast, the great lakes, and the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

The Atlantic coast contributed 60 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the fishing industry.

The value of its catch is third in amount, amounting to almost \$2,000,000, followed by that of shad, herring, clams, and a great many other varieties of fish products.

The decline in the value of products of the whale and like products, although white large gains are shown for the value of products in the general fisheries and the sponge fisheries.

The oyster fisheries show a general increase in value of products, although a larger value was reported for the period of 1900-1904 than for 1908 of 1890.

Occupational Statistics.

On the total number of persons engaged in the industry in the United States in 1908, about 25 per cent were employed on fishing and trawling, 20 per cent on packing and canning, 22 per cent on boat and boat building, and 13 per cent in the manufacture of apparatus and gear.

The number of persons employed in the industry in the two states of Maryland and Virginia alone is over 20,000, with a total capital invested of almost \$1,000,000. While in the New England states there are only 22,000 persons employed, and the capital invested is some \$12,000,000.

The value of the products taken by the Bureau of the Atlantic coast is nearly double that of all the rest of the country combined, being 65 per cent of the total of the United States.

The Pacific coast banks next in the value of its catch, with 14 per cent of the total. The Gulf of Mexico, the great lakes, and the Mississippi River with its tributaries contributed, respectively, 6, 5, and 6 per cent of the total value.

The relative rank of the several fishing states in order of value of fish products for 1908 was: Massachusetts, with a total of over \$3,000,000, or 13 per cent of the catch of the entire country; Virginia with over \$4,000,000; New York with \$4,349,000; Washington with \$2,512,000; Florida with \$3,166,000; Maine with \$3,237, followed in ranking order by New Jersey, Connecticut, California, etc.

The trade with foreign countries in fisheries products for the fiscal year 1907-08 was extensive, amounting to a total of nearly \$20,000,000.

The exports being \$6,166,193 and the imports \$13,135,724.

The imports consisted mainly of

herring, sardines, mackerel, and lobsters.

The exports were comprised chiefly of salmon and codfish.

From 1890 forward but a small part of either imports or exports, the majority of the fish canning and preserving industry having been predominantly in the foreign trade.

In 1908 the exports of fish exceeded the imports, but in 1908 the imports were more than the exports, while in 1908 the debit balance of trade in fish products was in excess of the total value of exports from the United States.

The report is designed to cover more fully the operation of small boats, unit of vessels over 5 tons, including the business of packing and canning fish, but does not cover imports or exports of individuals dealing in these articles or those dealing in fish as merchandise.

The Different Kinds of Fishing Craft.

The classification of vessels and ships employed in the fisheries industries according to the nature of their use is as follows:

1. Sailing vessels—The sailing

vessels used in the fishing industry are

mostly sailboats, small boats,

and small sailboats.

2. Motor boats—The motor boats

used in the fishing industry are

mostly small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

3. Tug boats—The tug boats

used in the fishing industry are

mostly small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

4. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

5. Drifters—The drifters used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

6. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

7. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

8. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

9. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

10. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

11. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

12. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

13. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

14. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

15. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

16. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

17. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

18. Trawlers—The trawlers used in

the fishing industry are mostly

small boats, small sailboats,

and small sailboats.

19. Trawlers—The trawlers used in</